has a well -marked coracoid process. The radius and ulna ar separate ; so too are the tibia and fibula. *MoJiippus,* belonging to the same sub-family, is slightly more primitive ; for the hind feet have a rudiment of digit I. *Orohippus* is a little nearer t< the Horses in that the molar teeth have acquired a little furthe advance towards the equine type. Instead of the tubercles of th< teeth remaining for the most part separate, they have fused into s set of ridges, of which, however, the pattern is less complex thai in the modern Horses. In other respects *Orohippus* is much lik< *ffyracotherium. PacJiynolopJius* seems to "be "but a synonym.

The next stage is shown by *MesoMppus,* a JLower Miocene form, usually referred to the neighbourhood of *Pcdaeotheriwrn,.* I: has nearly lost one of the toes of the fore-foot, a rudiment onl] remaining ; the metapodiais, at any rate of the fore-feet, seem t< be slightly increased in length. The orbit is not encircled bj bone, but there is a strong process from the frontal, which nearly meets the xygoniatic arch.

Anchitherium, from the Upper Miocene, is not far removed ii structure from the last-mentioned form; it is a trifle nearer th€ existing Horse in several points. The ulna is further reduced anc fused with the radius below ; the rudiment of digit V is still more rudimentary ; the two lateral digits are smaller in proportior to the central one than they are in *Mesohippus ;* the fibula **if** fused below with the tibia. Erom this form to *J£qwu&* is a small series of steps, characterised by the still further reduction of all the digits except III, by the still further reduction of the already rudimentary ulna and fibula, and by the increasing depth of the molar teeth, which are of course, in *J&gwus,* hypselodont.

Another interesting conclusion may seem to follow when we consider the geographical range of the ancestral Horses. *Syraaotlierium* and *Pa£Jiynolop"hus* occurred both in the Old and New World. I"roai them may have arisen the Horses of both hemispheres. After that point there is a division, *Mesolkippus* is American, and we get at *JSquus* in that continent through *Desma^ippus* an<3 *Protohi^pus.* On the other hand there are

no remains known oi *MemMppus* in Europe ; and unless subsequent researches prove the existence of *MesoMppus,* we have to rely upon forms which are placed with *Anehitherium* and *JUpparion**

It seems that In America the next genus in the direct line descent to *Memk^ppus* is *MioMppu®,* It is smaller in